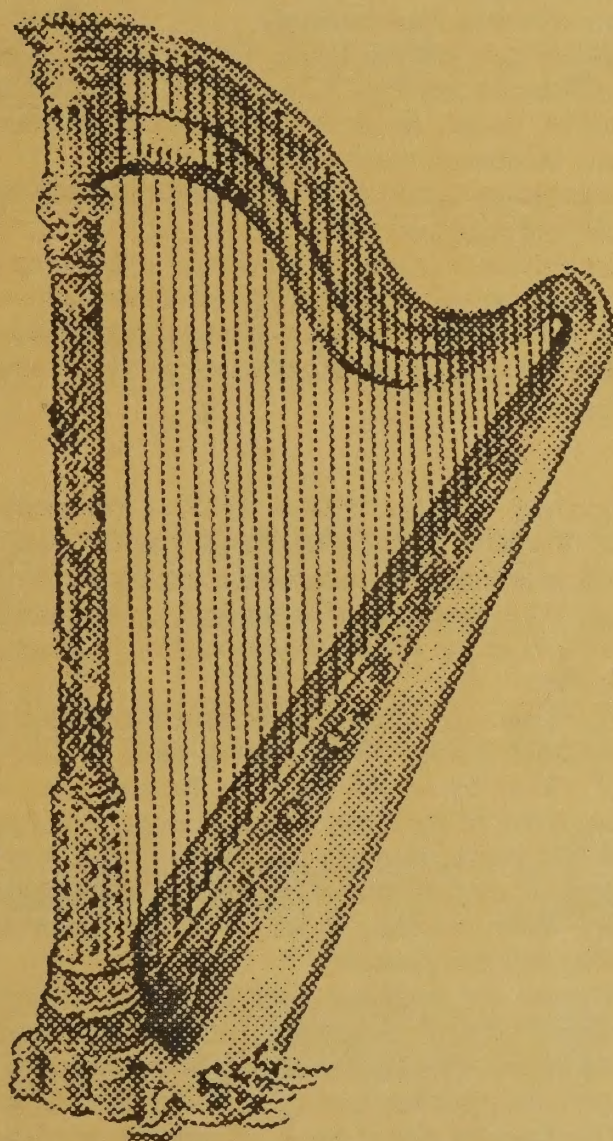


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Concert Repertoire

Александр МОСОЛОВ
Alexander MOSOLOV

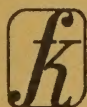
ТАНЦЕВАЛЬНАЯ СЮИТА



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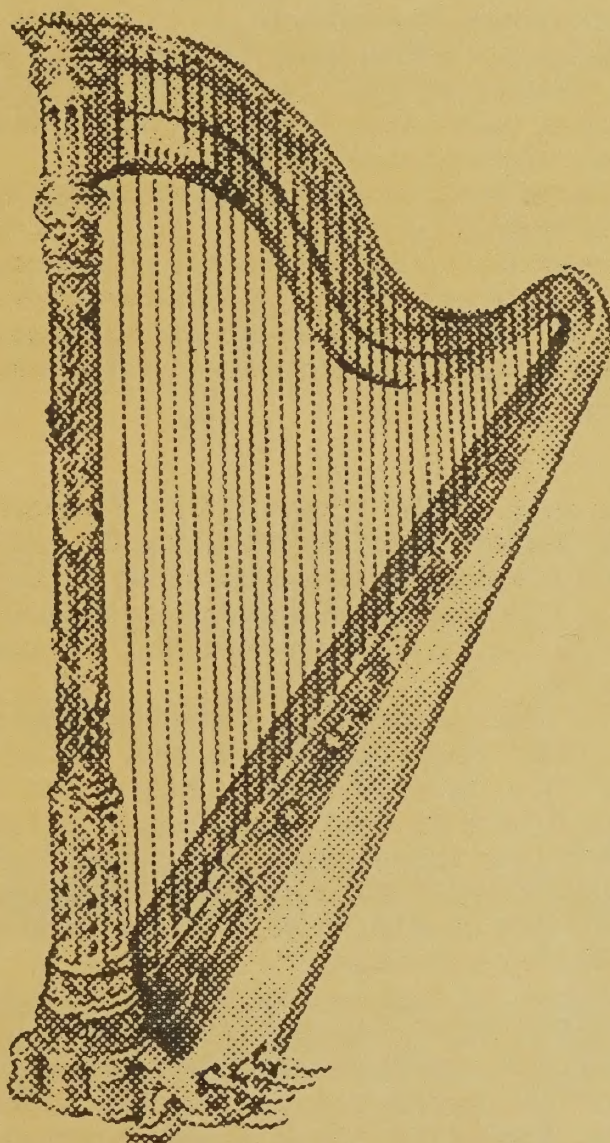
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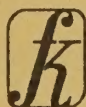
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Александр Мосолов (1900 — 1973) — композитор-новатор, талант которого особенно полнокровно расцвел в 1920-е годы, когда лучшие умы российского мира искусств задумались об оригинальных, самобытных способах выражения бытия. Именно в этот период Мосолов творил вместе с единомышленниками в АСМ (Ассоциация современной музыки), просуществовавшей до начала 30-х годов.

Танцевальная сюита написана Мосоловым в 1946 году и посвящена выдающейся арфистке Вере Дуловой, впервые исполнившей в России Концерт для арфы (1939) Мосолова. Сама Вера Дулова — представитель классической школы игры на арфе, основанной на технических приемах, свойственных старинной музыке, на мелкой технике.

Изящный, грациозный Менуэт, галантный и в то же время гротескный Гавот, скользящий прозрачный Вальс, искрящаяся Полька, стремительный Галоп — таковы на первый взгляд господствующие настроения этого внешне благополучного произведения.

Однако композитор Борис Тищенко определил образ этой Сюиты как "танец разрубленного червяка". Возможно, Танцевальная сюита оказалась портретом страшной эпохи, сковавшей официальной жизнерадостностью и мнимым порядком Мосолова-авангардиста.

В целом же Сюита является превосходным педагогическим источником в освоении арфовой техники.

Танцевальная сюита А. Мосолова публикуется в исполнительской версии арфистки Ирины Донской (без заключительного концертного вальса), любезно предоставившей издательству все необходимые материалы и поделившейся с нами своими мыслями и впечатлениями об этом незаурядном произведении.

Ася Ардова

Alexander Mosolov (1900 — 1973) — composer-innovator, whose talent especially amply flourished in the twenties. It was the time when the best intellectuals of the Russian artistic world cared a lot about really extraordinary, distinctive ways of expressing feelings. This exact period is marked for Mosolov's mutual creative activity with his accomplices in the AMM (the Association of Modern Music), which was illuminated in the thirties.

"The Dancing Suite" was composed by Mosolov in 1946 with dedication to the distinguished harpist Vera Dulova, who was the first to perform the Concerto for Harp (1939) by A. Mosolov in Russia. Vera Dulova is considered to be the representative of the classical school in harp-playing, basing on the methods, peculiar to the Old music, meaning the fine technique.

Graceful, elegant Minuet, gallant and at the same time grotesque Gavotte, slidingly-illusory Waltz, sparkling Polka, impetuous Galop — these are the main states of this light-hearted composition.

However, the composer Boris Tishchenko defined this suite's main character as the "cut worm's dance". Probably, "The Dancing Suite" occurred to be the portrait of the terrible epoch, that suppressed and bound Mosolov by its official mixed up with order joie de vivre, thus supplanting the composer, representative of the avant-garde.

"The Dancing Suite" by A. Mosolov is published with the edition of the famous harper Irina Donskaya (without the final concert waltz), who has kindly given all the necessary materials to the "Compozitor" Publishing House and compared her notes with us about this remarkable composition.

(Translated by Asya Ardova)

Вере Георгиевне Дуловой

To Vera Georgievna Dulova

1

ТАНЦЕВАЛЬНАЯ СЮИТА

DANCING SUITE

для арфы

for harp

[1946]

[1946]

1. МЕНУЭТ

1. MINUET

Александр МОСОЛОВ

Alexander MOSOLOV

Moderato

p

f

p

f

pp

gliss.

gliss.

8.....

1 2 1 2 3 4

3 3 3 3 3

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f *pp*

8.....

8.....

f

grave

molto allargando al fine

gliss. *ff*

2. ГАВОТ 2. GAVOTTE

Andantino

p

f

poco accel.

p

2 1 2 4 3 2 1

2 gliss. 1

gliss. 1

gliss. 8.....1

gliss.

8-measure rest, rit., a tempo, *p*, gliss., 8-measure rest, gliss., 8-measure rest, Più mosso, *p*.

The musical score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of 16 measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations: eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and chords. Performance instructions include '8-measure rest', 'rit.' (ritardando), 'a tempo', 'p' (piano), 'gliss.' (glissando), and 'Più mosso' (faster). A 'V' (crescendo) marking is present in measure 10. The score is divided into two systems of eight measures each.

pp

f

f

pp *f*

a tempo, poco sostenuto

f *p*

f

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

f

3. ВАЛЬС
3. WALTZ

Allegretto

p

2 4 3 2 1 2

3 4

f *p*

5



poco più mosso

*) *pp*

*) Флажолеты исполняются в том регистре, в котором они написаны.
Flageolets are played in the register, where they are written.

Tempo I

8

pp

8

8

8

p

5

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

- System 1:** The treble staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, which increases to *f* (forte) by the second measure. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development in both staves.
- System 3:** The treble staff features more complex melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The system includes a crescendo leading into the *mf* section and a decrescendo at the end.
- System 5:** The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic. It features a large slur spanning across measures, a fingering of 5 in the bass staff, and an 8-measure rest in the treble staff.

4. ПОЛЬКА
4. POLKA

Allegretto

1 2 2 2 2 1 3

f

gliss.

sf

p

m. s.

f

mf

f

allerg. molto

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. Bass staff features eighth-note chords with slurs. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. Bass staff features eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) in the bass staff.

Tempo I

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. Bass staff features eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *gliss.* (glissando), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. Bass staff features eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

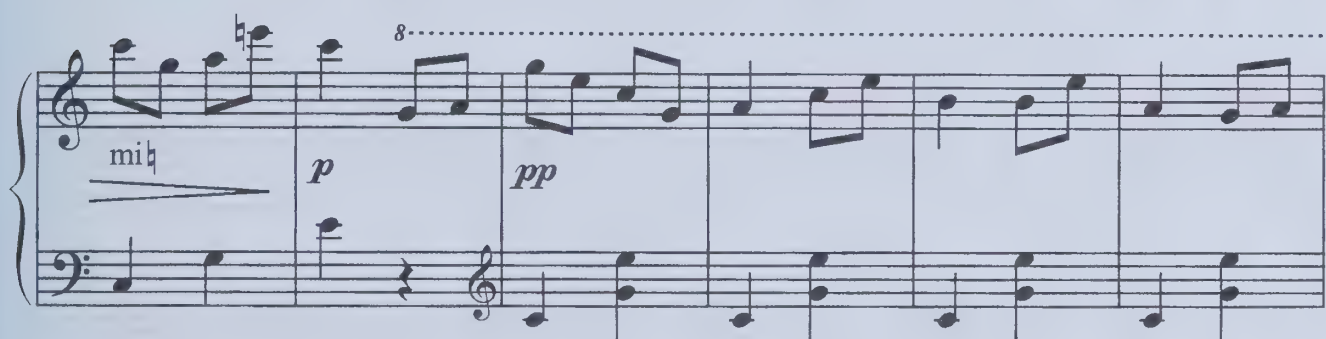
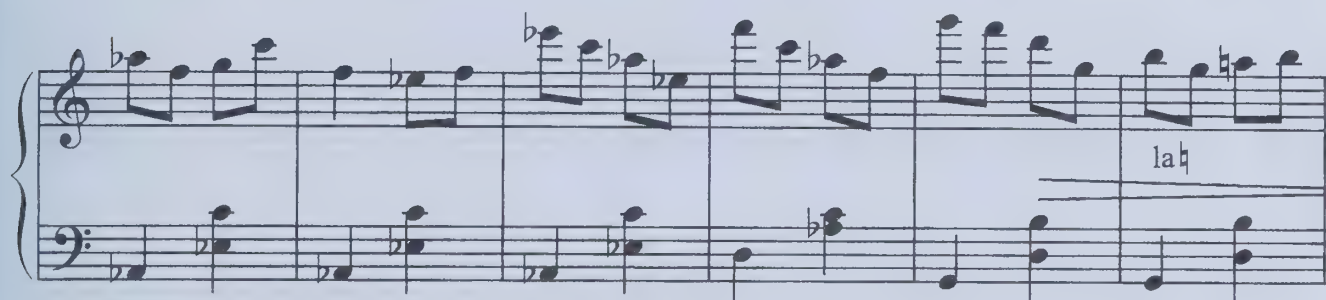
Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents. Bass staff features eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).

5. ГАЛОП
5. GALOP

Allegro molto

f *gliss.* *p* *ff*

mf *mi^b* *la^b* *f*



The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. A dotted line with the number '8' above it indicates an octave extension.
- System 2:** The second system includes the labels 'mib' and 'lab' under the right-hand staff, followed by a forte dynamic marking '*f*'. An octave extension marking '8-----' is also present.
- System 3:** The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development.
- System 4:** The fourth system features the labels 'lab' and 'mib' under the right-hand staff, followed by a forte dynamic marking '*f*'. A repeat sign is used to indicate a return to a previous section.
- System 5:** The fifth system includes a glissando marking 'gliss.' with a diagonal line pointing to a specific note in the right-hand staff.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a glissando (gliss.) marked with a diagonal line. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the second measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and a glissando (gliss.) marked with a diagonal line. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes with fingerings: 2 1 4 3, 2 1 3 2, 1 4 3 2, and a dotted line with an 8. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes with a dotted line and an 8. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes with a glissando (gliss.) marked with a diagonal line. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure, and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in the second measure.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a glissando (gliss.) marked with a diagonal line. The bass staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth notes, and ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. A horizontal line is drawn across the bass staff.

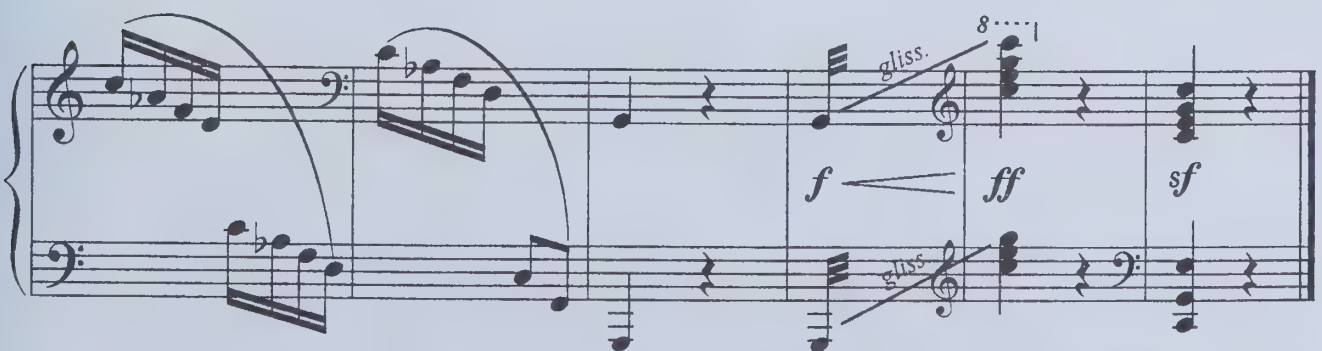
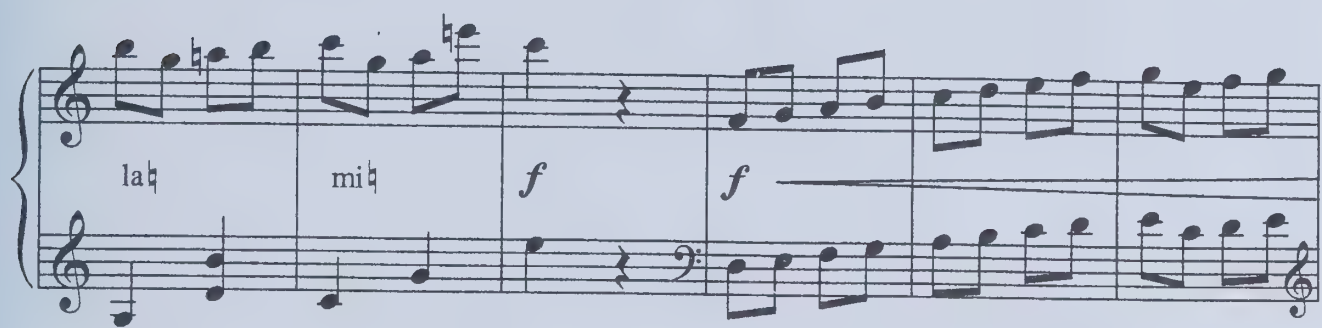
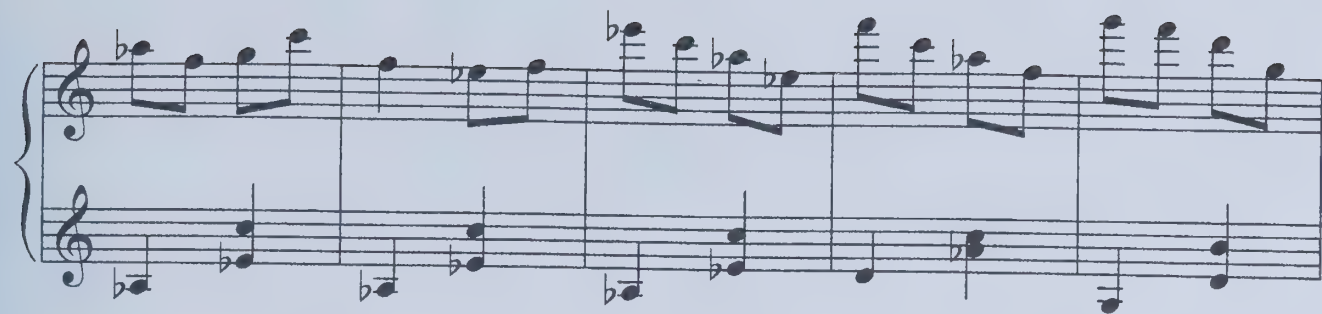
System 2: The second system continues the melodic line in the treble staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

System 3: The third system shows the treble staff with a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 4: The fourth system continues the melodic line in the treble staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 5: The fifth system shows the treble staff with a series of eighth notes, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 6: The sixth system continues the melodic line in the treble staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.



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Александр Мосолов
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